Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

from Formosa is a new species, *Bleekeria mitsukurii*, which differs from the other species of Bleekeria in the presence of ventral fins. These are very small, jugular in position, and composed of a slender spine and three rays. The scales in this species are very small, about 115 in a longitudinal series, this count being, by a slip of the copyist, omitted in the published description. This species shows conclusively that the Ammodytidæ are not related to the Percesoces, are not derived from Cobitopsis or Crossognathus, and that their real place is with the ophidioid fishes and Fierasfer. The Formosan species is the type of a distinct genus, characterized by the presence of ventral fins. For this, the name Embolichthys Jordan and Evermann ('ἐμβολος, a hint) has been elsewhere proposed. D. S. J.

Fishes of Japan. — The series of monographic reviews of the fishes of Japanese waters is continued by Jordan and Fowler, and Jordan and Snyder, in the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum. (Vol. XXV). There is included: 1. A "Review of the Salmonoid Fishes," the Salmonidæ, (10 species); the Argentinidæ, (4 species), and the Salangidæ, (2 species). Four salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou*, *O. keta*, *O. kisutch*, and *O. nerka*) are found in Japan, one of these, *O. masou*, not yet known from any other region. One salmon trout, *Salmo perryi*, is found in all streams of middle and northern Japan. A large pikelike trout, *Hucho blackistoni*, common in northern Japan, finds its only analogue in the huchen (*Hucho hucho*) on the Danube. There are three charrs in Japan, — one common, *Salvelinus pluvius*; the other two, *S. kundsha* and *S. malma*, confined to the northern islands. The ayu, *Plecoglossus altivelis*, is found in all rivers. It is one of the finest food fishes in the world, — a sort of dwarf salmon with peculiar dentition.

Of the smelt, *Osmerus dentex*, *Mesopus olidus*, and *Mesopus japonicus* are described, besides a new species *Argentina kagoshimæ*. Besides the diminutive and fragile Japanese ice-fish, *Salanx microdon*, a second species, *Salanx ariakensis* is described from manuscripts of Dr. Kishinouye.

The part of this paper of popular interest in Japan is condensed in an article, "The Salmon and Trout of Japan," in the "*Annotationes zoologicæ Japonenses*," published by the Imperial University of Tokyo.

2. A "Review of the Labroid Fishes and Related Forms" includes 45 species: of Pomacentridæ, 11; Labridæ, 31; and Scaridæ (3). The new species are *Stethojulis psacas*, *S. terina*, *S. trossula*, and

Halichœres tremebundus. All these and several other species are figured.

3. The Chætodontidæ and related families are next discussed. Twenty-seven species being represented in Japanese waters. The new species are *Cyttopsis itea*, *Chætodon dædalma*, *Holacanthus ronin*, and *Coradion desmotes.* The first-named species, *itea*, should not have been placed in Cyttopsis, as it has the ventral rays I, 9, and the breast broad and flat, with feeble plates. It is made elsewhere the type of a new genus, Zen Jordan, its name becoming *Zen itea.*

4. A discussion of the Blennies. This interesting group of fishes is well represented in all the rock pools of the Japanese islands, — the elongate species, with many vertebræ in the north; the short-bodied, tropical forms to the southward. Forty-four species are described, representing twenty-four genera. Of these genera, the following — Zacalles, Azuma, Zoarchias, and Abryois — are here characterized for the first time. Twenty species are described as new, most of these represented by great numbers of specimens, the outlying rocks of Hakodate and Misaki proving especially rich in fishes of this type. The plates are the work of Mrs. E. C. Starks and of Capt. Charles B. Hudson, and deserve especial commendation for their accuracy and neatness.

5. The Balistidæ and Ostraciidæ. Twenty-four species are described, two of them being new. These are *Brachaluteres ulvarum* and *Rudarius ercodes.* Rudarius is a new genus allied to Monacanthus.

D. S. J.

Notes on Recent Fish Literature.— In the *Bulletin* of the *Museum of Comparative Zoology* (Vol. XXXIX, No. 3) Dr. C. R. Eastman gives a valuable series of notes on extinct cestraciont and acanthodian sharks.

The extraordinary species of Edestus and other extinct forms are thought by Eastman to be consolidated whorls of teeth of cestraciont forms. These extraordinary structures have formed a standing puzzle, it being uncertain whether their nature was that of teeth, of fin spines, or, as conjectured by Karpinsky, of a coiled horn at the tip of the snout. The critical study of these structures by Dr. Eastman leaves little doubt that these structures in *Edestus*, *Campyloprion* and *Helicoprion* are really teeth.

Dr. Eastman describes a number of fin spines, apparently cestraciont, referable to the genus Ctenacanthus. Two new species of Acanthodes, *A. marshi* and *A. beecheri* are described from the rich